2: Gamble S-5 (1926-1933) 1954 AF 12 North China AF 12

tries ranged from $2.90 for the thread spinners to $427 for the wine makers. For eight industries the amount was over $100 but, except for bristle sorting, these were industries with few workers. Five of the eight industries had not more than 10 workers. For seven industries the amount was less than $5.00 per worker per year, for 14 it was less than $10.00. The seven industries with the lowest amount per worker included 46 per cent of the workers, the top eight industries only 0.6 per cent. The gain of each group was almost the same, 13.8 per cent of the total gain for the lowest group and 13.0 per cent for the top group. The industries with gains of not more than $10.00 per worker per year included 90.5 per cent of the workers, but only 59.3 per cent of the total gain.

Only seven of the 88 home industries—spinning, weaving, bean curd, vermicelli, noodle and soap making, and sesame oil pressing—were reported from all six districts of the hsien and could be said to be hsien wide. Sixty-one per cent were found in only one district.

Every village had at least one home industry, but none had more than eight. The average was 3.4. Spinning was the most widespread. It was reported by all but 16 of the 453 villages. Weaving was done in 378 villages. Bean curd was made in 249, vermicelli in 94, noodles in 77, and sesame oil in 51. These six industries were the only ones found in more than 10 per cent of the villages. Only five other industries were reported by 10 or more villages. Thirty-nine industries, 44 per cent, were reported by only one village; another 17 were found in only two villages.

Very little metal and woodworking was done as home industry. Together their output was only 2.1 per cent of the home industry total. All but one of the different types of metal work were reported by only one village. Only 26 families were doing metal work. Only one type of wood work, pitchfork making, was reported by more than three villages. It was carried on in seven villages. The output of the metal and wood working shops in the city and villages was some five times that of the home industry families. Itinerant blacksmiths and carpenters helped to meet the community need for metal and wood work. Not a few of the metal workers were Shansi men who came down to the coastal plain for work. They brought Shansi iron with them and added to it by accepting locally available scrap in part payment for their work.

Almost three-quarters, 72.5 per cent, of the 204 city shops were small businesses with less than five workers. Only one per cent had more than

2: Gamble S-5 (1926-1933)1954 AF12 North China AF12

TABLE 98. WORKSHOPS IN 453 VILLAGES, 1931

	Shops	Workers	Output	Price[1]	Per Cent Gain
	Cotton Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving				
Ginning[2]	316	1,244	$1,811,840		6
	316	1,244	1,811,840		
	Food				
Flour mills[2]	251	599	215,150	$ 0.07[3]	14
Oil, cotton seed[2]	107	371	70,500	.11[3]	14
——, peanut	–	–	79,170	.16[3]	–
Wine	3	28	36,620	.17[3]	7
	361	998	401,440		
	Wood and Bamboo				
Bamboo implements	1	5	3,000		17
Bellows	2	4	720	4.00	30
Boxes and wardrobes	34	120	21,380		26
Carts	61	207	55,080	62.00	13
Frames	1	6	640		37
Timber yards	614	3,205	290,620		17
	713	3,547	371,440		
	Metal				
Blacksmith	20	62	6,590		32
Brass	1	2	700		30
Cotton batting machines	2	10	5,360	40.00	8
Iron goods	3	32	23,660		–
Iron parts of plows	1	11	500		33
Pewter	2	8	700		47
Tin	1	3	210		17
Water wheels	18	168	79,160	89.00	10
Water wheel buckets	8	26	10,000	1.1[illegible]	18
	56	322	126,880		
	Chemical				
Brick yards	73	1,105	154,060		11
Dyeing[2]	23	81	43,400		19
Earthen vessels	2	28	9,750		22
Paper	7	38	17,200		24
Tanning	7	19	4,860		24
Tiles	4	63	9,930		46
	116	1,334	239,200		

(continued on next page)

4: Burgess E-4, 5 (1926-1927) 1928 AF12 North China AF12

*467 295

head-covering. These artisans first wash the rags and then put them together on boards, making a rough padding which is utilized for the filling.

*467 ● 326 323

Cloisonné Designers—*Pei Ching Chia Ssü Hang Kung Hui* (The Peking Fashion of Line [or Design] Public Guild Association).

The members of this organization perform one of the intricate processes in the making of cloisonné. They fashion the metal wires (of gold, silver, or other metal) into designs and attach them to the metal base of the ornament that is being manufactured. Other craftsmen put enamel between the openings within the design before the jars are fired in the kiln. The finished product is polished by another set of workmen. The members of this guild are confined to those engaged in the first process described.

*467 256

Confectionery Makers—*Hung Lu Hang* (Red or Glowing Stove Guild).

The makers of cakes cooked over the glowing coals in the Chinese-style brick and mortar stove.

*467 386

Dyers—*Tien Hang Shang Hui* (The Blue Commercial Guild Association).

Those who dye cloth in various colors. Why the particular color "blue" is picked out for the guild name, is not known.

*467 282

Leather Box Makers—*Pi Hsiang Hang* (Leather Box Guild).

The membership of this guild is confined to the manufacturers of a particularly strong and ornamental type of chest which is used in sending wedding presents, in storing silks, pottery, bronze, curios, or other valuables. The framework of the box is of wood, the inside lining of cloth and the outside covering of cowhide. The out-

4: Burgess E-4.5 (1926-1927) 1928 AF12 North China AF12

*441 *487 [477] monopolies as these organizations formerly held extremely difficult. The various circumstances affecting the craft and commercial guilds, described below, undoubtedly have had their effects on these larger associations.

The term "guild" when used without qualification in the following analysis will refer to the craft, professional and commercial guilds of the types included in this study and also to the provincial guild of the economic type.

In portraying the extremely complicated changes taking place in these guilds all that is here attempted is to point to certain definite trends at present apparent and then attempt to formulate therefrom general principles which may guide us in our predictions.

I. CERTAIN GUILDS ARE DISCONTINUING

a. There is a total disappearance of a large group of Peking craft guilds, the manufactured products of which are no longer in demand.

[326] (1) The Brass Wash Basin Guild formerly made the substantial wash-bowl commonly used in Chinese homes. The modern enameled wash-pan, both cheaper and lighter, has completely taken its place. The guild has disappeared.

[302] (2) The guild made up of markers of the colored thread formerly woven into the queue, dissolved when the style of hair-dress changed.

(3) The makers of the old-fashioned tobacco pouch, which was used also for carrying money, no longer find a sale for their goods as modern styles have displaced the older model.

[441] (4) The Sword Guild disappeared when the demand for this weapon decreased.

Many other guilds for similar reasons are showing signs of a fast-approaching disappearance. The guilds are de-

4: Burgess E-4, 5 (1926-1927) 1928 AF12 North China AF12

creasing in size and have held no meetings for some years. Among these guilds are the following groups:

(1) When the old style hair-nets became obsolete the guild that made them naturally ceased to function.

(2) The standardization of coinage by the use of the Chinese silver dollar has greatly lessened the work of the silver refiners. Formerly, when the silver tael was in common use, these craftsmen were kept extremely busy. The Silver Refiners Guild has been practically discontinued.

(3) As coal has gradually taken the place of charcoal, formerly used in the old-fashioned hand-stoves, the Charcoal Guild has weakened.

(4) Large numbers of embroiderers were formerly engaged in beautifying the costumes worn by members of the Court and prominent Manchu families. With the change of the government system and the consequent loss of power and wealth of former patrons, the demand for embroidery has greatly lessened. This guild has had no meeting since 1900.

(5) It was the custom in the Manchu regime for much of the tribute from the provinces to be paid in rice. The grain was stored in the government granaries and sometimes kept for many years. When sold it was considered a special delicacy. The merchants who sold this government grain composed what was known as the *Lao Hang* or Old Rice Guild. With the fall of the Manchu dynasty the payment of tribute rice was discontinued, the guild disappeared.

(6) With the increasing use of automobiles and the building of street railway lines, the use of horses and carriages has decreased. With the coming of the Republican regime the large groups of outriders that formerly accompanied the members of the Court when they passed through the Peking streets are no longer to be seen. The Horse Shoe Guild has, therefore, for all practical purposes, ceased to operate.